

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3
4 ALFONSO CERVANTES REYES, Nos. C 10-05643 CW (PR)
5 Petitioner, C 10-05795 CW (PR)
6 v.
7 KAMALA HARRIS, California ORDER DENYING MOTIONS FOR
8 Attorney General, J.C. HOLLAND, RECONSIDERATION; DENYING AS
Warden, FCI-Ashland, MOOT REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF
9 Respondents. TIME TO SEEK LEAVE TO PROCEED
/ IN FORMA PAUPERIS ON APPEAL

10 BACKGROUND

11 Petitioner filed the above two pro se petitions for a writ of
12 habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 challenging expired
13 convictions and sentences imposed in the Santa Clara County
14 Superior Court in 2005. On June 20, 2011, the Court dismissed the
15 petitions on the ground that it lacked jurisdiction to consider
16 Petitioner's challenges to his state convictions because Petitioner
17 no longer is in custody under either conviction.

18 Further, because it appeared that Petitioner, who currently is
19 incarcerated at the Federal Correctional Institution in Ashland,
20 Kentucky, is facing deportation proceedings, the Court found that
21 he is not in custody under the state convictions as a result of the
22 immigration consequences of those convictions.

23 Additionally, the Court determined that Petitioner cannot
24 challenge the validity of his federal immigration custody by
25 attacking his state convictions in a habeas petition under 28
26 U.S.C. § 2241. Rather, the Court explained, until a habeas
27 petitioner has successfully overturned his state conviction in an
28 action against the State, federal immigration authorities are

1 entitled to rely on the conviction as a basis for custody and
2 eventual deportation.

3 Based on the above, the Court dismissed the petitions and
4 denied a certificate of appealability.

5 Petitioner then filed a motion for reconsideration of the
6 Order of dismissal in each of his petitions, and also filed a
7 request for a certificate of appealability from the Ninth Circuit
8 Court of Appeals. On September 23, 2011, this Court granted
9 Petitioner's request to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal.¹ The
10 Ninth Circuit has not ruled yet on Petitioner's request for a
11 certificate of appealability.

12 For the reasons discussed below, Petitioner's motions for
13 reconsideration will be denied.

14 DISCUSSION

15 Petitioner moves for reconsideration on the following grounds:
16 (1) the Court erroneously understood that Petitioner is in federal
17 custody facing deportation proceedings when, in fact, Petitioner is
18 in federal custody serving a sixteen-year sentence that was
19 enhanced by the state convictions; (2) the Court was not aware that
20 Petitioner had filed state habeas petitions attacking his state
21 convictions while he was in custody under those convictions;
22 (3) even though he was not in state custody when he filed the
23 instant petitions, he should be excepted from application of the
24 in-custody rule because the state courts refused, without
25 justification, to rule on the merits of his petitions.

26
27 ¹Petitioner has filed a motion requesting an extension of time
28 to apply for leave to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal. Because
the Court already granted Petitioner leave to proceed in forma
pauperis on appeal, the motion is DENIED as moot.

1 Additionally, the Court has obtained the following information
2 relevant to Petitioner's motion which Petitioner did not provide in
3 his moving papers: (1) the federal sentence he is serving was
4 imposed after Petitioner, in 2008, plead guilty in this district in
5 United States of America v. Alfonso Cervantes Reyes, Case No. CR
6 05-00516 JF; (2) Petitioner currently is pursuing an appeal of his
7 guilty plea and the sentence in that case; (3) Petitioner argues in
8 the appeal that his federal sentence should not have been enhanced
9 by the two state convictions at issue in the present petitions
10 because the convictions are constitutionally infirm; (4) in
11 response to the appeal, the Government has argued that Petitioner
12 waived his right to appeal when he plead guilty and that he must,
13 instead, proceed by way of a motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C.
14 § 2255; (5) Petitioner's reply to the Government is due on November
15 7, 2011. See United States of America v. Alfonso Cervantes Reyes,
16 Case No. 10-10369.

17 Petitioner is correct that the newly-asserted facts that
18 he is in federal custody serving a federal sentence rather than
19 facing deportation proceedings, and that he challenged his state
20 convictions when he was in state custody, change the Court's
21 analysis concerning his challenge to his state convictions in the
22 present petitions. For the reasons discussed below, however, the
23 Court's conclusion that the petitions must be dismissed remains the
24 same.

25 In the present petitions, Petitioner brings a direct challenge
26 under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 to his expired state court convictions. As
27 the Court previously determined, Petitioner cannot directly
28 challenge the validity of those convictions because they have

1 expired and, therefore, Petitioner no longer is "in custody" under
2 those convictions. See Maleng v. Cook, 490 U.S. 443, 492 (1989)
3 (per curiam). In the instant motions, Petitioner argues he does
4 meet the in-custody requirement because the state courts improperly
5 refused to rule on the merits of his state habeas challenges to the
6 convictions. In so doing, Petitioner cites to United States
7 Supreme Court case law that discusses the in-custody requirement
8 for challenges to expired convictions used to enhance later
9 sentences.

10 Specifically, the Supreme Court has held that a petitioner
11 challenging in habeas corpus the validity of an expired conviction
12 which he maintains is being used as a predicate or enhancement to
13 his current confinement or sentence satisfies the custody
14 requirement, even if he no longer is in custody on the prior
15 conviction. See Lackawanna County Dist. Attorney v. Coss, 532 U.S.
16 394, 401-02 (2001). Importantly, however, the Supreme Court has
17 clarified that, regardless of whether the custody requirement is
18 met, concerns of easy administration and interest in promoting the
19 finality of state court criminal judgments dictate that the expired
20 conviction itself cannot be challenged in an attack upon the later
21 sentence it was used to enhance. See Daniels v. United States, 532
22 U.S. 374, 379-83 (2001) (prior state conviction cannot be
23 challenged in § 2255 motion challenging current federal sentence
24 enhanced by prior conviction); Coss, 532 U.S. at 402-03 (prior
25 state conviction cannot be challenged in § 2254 petition
26 challenging current state sentence enhanced by prior conviction).

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28 //

1 As explained by the Supreme Court:

2 If, however, a prior conviction used to enhance a federal
3 sentence is no longer open to direct or collateral attack
4 in its own right because the defendant failed to pursue
5 those remedies while they were available (or because the
6 defendant did so unsuccessfully), then that defendant is
7 without recourse. The presumption of validity that
8 attached to the prior conviction at the time of
9 sentencing is conclusive, and the defendant may not
10 collaterally attack his prior conviction through a motion
11 under § 2255.

12 Daniels, 532 U.S. at 382; see Coss, 532 U.S. at 403-04 (accord,
13 discussing collateral attack on expired conviction in § 2254
14 petition). The only exception to this rule is for a claim that the
15 prior conviction was unconstitutional because there was a failure
16 to appoint counsel in violation of the Sixth Amendment right to
17 counsel as set forth in Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963).
18 See Daniels, 532 U.S. at 382; Coss, 532 U.S. at 404.

19 The Supreme Court also recognized that "there may be rare
20 cases in which no channel of review was actually available to a
21 defendant with respect to a prior conviction, due to no fault of
22 his own." Daniels, 532 U.S. at 383; see Coss, 532 U.S. at 404
23 (accord). In neither the Daniels nor Coss case, however, did the
24 circumstances require the Supreme Court to determine whether, or
25 under what circumstances, a petitioner might be able to challenge
26 on such grounds the validity of an expired conviction used to
27 enhance a current sentence. See Daniels, 532 U.S. at 383; Coss,
28 532 U.S. at 405-06.

29 Petitioner relies upon the Supreme Court's statement
30 concerning a possible "rare cases" exception to argue that
31 reconsideration should be granted to allow him to show that he
32 satisfies the in-custody requirement to challenge his expired
33 sentence.

1 convictions in the present § 2254 petitions because the state
2 courts improperly failed to consider his state habeas challenges to
3 those convictions while Petitioner still was in custody on them.

4 This argument is unavailing for two reasons. First,
5 Petitioner can meet the in-custody requirement to challenge his
6 expired state convictions only if he is challenging their use to
7 enhance his current federal sentence. As noted, in the instant
8 petitions Petitioner is not challenging the enhancement of his
9 federal sentence by the alleged invalid state convictions, nor can
10 he do so. Accordingly, Petitioner must bring any such challenge in
11 a direct or collateral challenge to his federal sentence.

12 Second, the "rare cases" exception that might allow review of
13 an expired state conviction because the state courts improperly
14 rejected a challenge to that conviction does not go to the question
15 of custody. Rather, as the Supreme Court explained in Daniels and
16 Coss, such exception is relevant to the question of the proper
17 weight to be given to the state court criminal judgment relied upon
18 to enhance the current sentence. Accordingly, to the extent
19 Petitioner argues that the state courts improperly rejected his
20 state habeas challenges to his expired convictions, Petitioner must
21 raise such argument in the court reviewing his challenge to his
22 federal sentence.

23 Based on the above, the Court concludes that Petitioner is not
24 entitled to reconsideration because he does not meet the custody
25 requirement for challenging his expired state convictions in § 2254
26 petitions that seek only to invalidate those convictions. Instead,
27 Petitioner may be able to meet the custody requirement by
28 challenging the use of the expired state convictions to enhance his

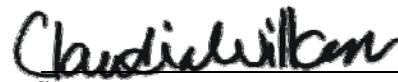
1 current federal sentence, which he must do by way of a direct or
2 collateral challenge to that sentence.

3 Accordingly, the motions for reconsideration are DENIED.

4 This Order terminates Docket no. 10 (Motion for
5 Reconsideration) in Case No. 10-05643 CW (PR), and Docket Nos. 10
6 (Motion for Reconsideration) and 17 (Motion for Extension of Time
7 to File In Forma Pauperis Application) in Case No. 10-05795.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 Dated: 10/20/2011



10 CLAUDIA WILKEN
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ALFONSO C REYES,

Plaintiff,

Case Number: CV10-05643 CW

V.

JERRY BROWN et al.

Defendant.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

7 JERRY BROWN et al,
Defendant.
8

10 I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.

11 That on October 20, 2011, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said
12 copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said
envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located
in the Clerk's office.

15 Alfonso Cervantes Reyes 10337-111
Federal Correctional Institution - Ashland
16 P.O. Box 6001
Ashland, KY 41105

Dated: October 20, 2011

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk
By: Nikki Riley, Deputy Clerk